GIS System Application

2003 National Site Assessment Symposium





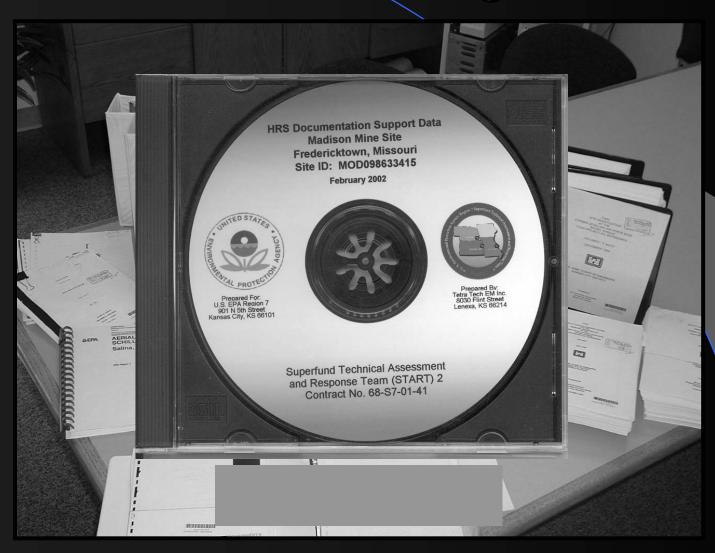
Why Develop GIS Database?

- > Ease of interpretation of large data sets
- > Case in Point Kansas Army Air Field
 - > 4,000-acre FUD site
 - > Investigated by multiple parties over a 10 year period
 - > 4 major investigations; 12 lesser investigations
 - > Over 2,500 multi-media samples collected; over 100,000 data points
 - ➤ 37 Areas of Interest, widespread PAH, Metals, and VOC Contamination

HRS Documentation Package

- > Challenges related to scoring the site
 - > No institutional knowledge of the site
 - > Incomplete/Disorganized data sets
 - > Wide range of graphics quality
 - > No comprehensive database
 - > Multiple reams of hard copy reports

The Challenge



Multiple Map and Data Presentation Formats

*		Activity Number: DJB01 Activity Desc: ESI Sampling		ASR Number: 766		RLAB Approved Sample Analysis Results 10/20/2000			111
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01M		2-Hexanone	ug/L	4 U	4 U			0	/
01M		Methylene Chloride	ug/L ug/L	4 U	4 U			3	
01M		4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	ug/L	1 U	1 U			7 9	
01M	15 W0	Styrene 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/L	1 U	1 U			9 9	/
01M	15 W0	Tetrachloroethene	ug/L	1 U	.1 U			9	
01M		Toluene	ug/L	1 U	1 U			o o	/
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The Consequence

- > The HRS package
 - > Understanding of the site is problematic
 - > Excessive time spent locating critical data
 - > Problems accurately locating sample points
 - Understanding relationships between sources, samples, and targets

GIS Functions

- Systematic approach to environmental information collection
- Reduction in costs and overlap of information
- > Comparability and compatibility
- > Wider audience
- > Spatial analysis of environmental impacts

Integrating Projects

- > Integrated approach
 - > Site Assessment Use
 - > Removal Assessment Use
 - > Subsequent uses; remedial activities, community relations

Planning and Pre-Financing

- > Review site needs
- > Conduct cost-benefit analysis early
- > Procure an appropriate analytical laboratory
- > Actual planning and design

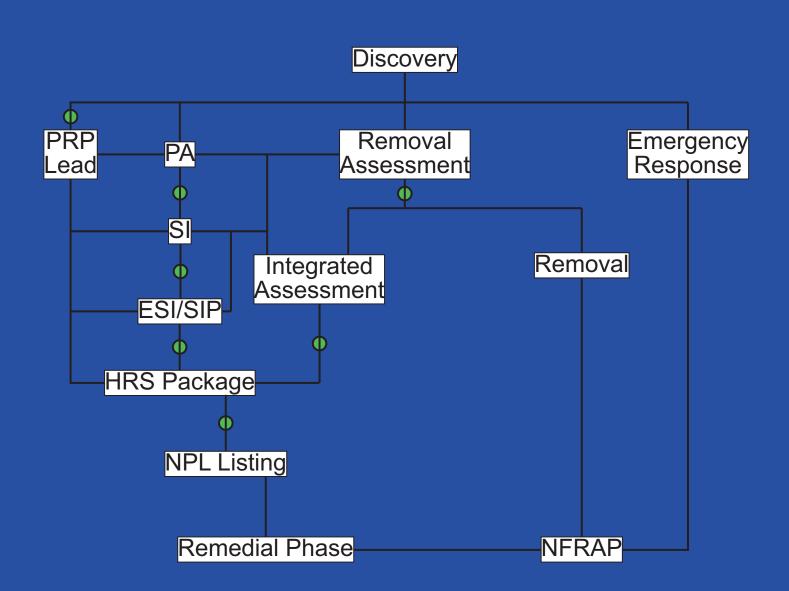
GIS Database Benefits

- > Short Term
 - > Dynamic Decision Making Ability
 - > Expedite Site Evaluation Process
 - > Limited Critical Data Collection
 - ➤ Effective Biased-Sampling (focus areas with high probability of contamination)

GIS Database Benefits

- Long Term
 - > Institutional or programmatic applications
 - > Subsequent project benefits
 - > Data easily stored and disseminated

Decision Chart





Software

- >ArcView 3.2a and ArcMap 8.2
- >Microsoft Access
 - >Highly compatible
 - >Leading manufacturers
 - >Supporting information

Sample Type

Database Design

Sample Coordinates

=	HRS Samples With	Analytical Data				×		
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Key Aspects of the Database

- > Centrally stored data is easier to access
- Ease of GIS creation and maintenance
- Automated field population
- > Forms and queries ease data manipulation
- Definitive historical record
- Cost savings benefits

GPS in GIS

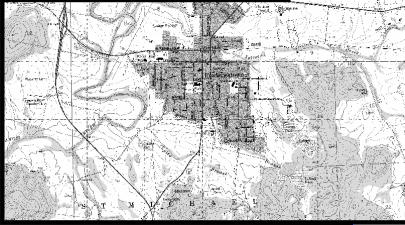
- > GPS offers a wide variety of accuracies
- Feature coding allows for preplanned site specific information to be collected
- Additional features can be mapped using GPS
- Features surveyed are tied to real world coordinates



Base Map Options

- > Aerial Photos
- >USGS Topos
- ➤ Vector Based Topos
- >NWI Maps
- >Soils Maps
- >FEMA Maps
- > Combinations



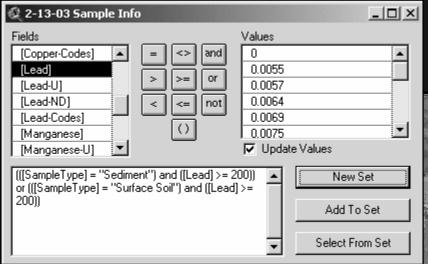


Types of Data in GIS

- ➤ Points Sample location points, manholes, etc.
- ➤ Lines Streams, fences, water lines, roads, etc.
- Polygons Source Areas, buildings, water features, etc.



Querying Data



- >Spatial Queries
 - >Single selection
 - >Multi selection
 - >Identify tool
- > Attribute Queries
- ➤ Combined Spatial and Attribute



What Next?

- > Viewing Results
 - > Color Ranges
 - > 3 Times background
 - > Contouring
 - > Buffering



Client Deliverables

- > Hard copy maps
 - > Various media types and sizes
- > Disc
 - > For the ArcView user
- > ArcReader
 - > For those that lack the software or personnel

Savings

> Reduced retracing costs